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Bute County Council.



INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

1947

ON THE HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

COUNTY OF BUTE.

TOGETHER WITH

REPORTS FOR THE

ROYAL BURGH OF ROTHESAY

AND THE COUNTY SCHOOLS.

Arranged for Publication by

DR. J. S. M. GRAY

Appointed 1st April, 1949

County Medical Officer.

Bute County Council.



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PREFACE

This volume is the eighteenth of the series of Annual Reports of the County of Bute and the Burgh of Rothesay.

The report is presented under conditions of unusual difficulty. Professor Currie retired from his post as County Medical Officer on 15th May, 1948, and I regret to record his death on 13th April, 1949.

My appointment dates from 1st April, 1949, and I have been unable to complete that part of the report which deals with statistics, midwifery service, immunisation, etc. It is hoped that the reports as hitherto presented will be resumed for the year 1948.

J. S. M. GRAY,
County Medical Officer.

PAISLEY,
October, 1950.

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COUNTY COUNCIL OF BUTE

1947

Convener	The Most Hon. The MARQUESS OF BUTE, V.L., C.St.J.
Public Health Committee	...	...	Mr D. McKINNON, Chairman
Education Committee	...	...	Mr J. S. McMILLAN, Chairman.
Public Assistance Committee	...	...	Mr W. MacKAY, Chairman.
County Clerk	...	...	DAVID ARNOT, County Offices, Rothesay.
County Medical Officer	...	...	Professor J. R. CURRIE.
Substitute Officer	...	...	A. G. MEARNS, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.
Obstetricians	...	...	JOHN HEWITT, M.B., Ch.B., Glasgow. DONALD MCINTYRE, M.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S.E. Glasgow.
School Oculist	...	...	Squadron-Leader I. S. MCGREGOR, M.D., D.O.M.S., F.R.F.P.S.G., F.R.C.S.E.
Tuberculosis Specialist	...	...	H. W. O. FREW, M.D., D.P.H.
Supervisor of Midwives	...	...	Nurse E. C. McLEAN.
Milk Officer	...	...	Miss ANNE BELL.

BUTE ISLAND

District Medical Officer	...	T. WILSON HOWIE, M.B., Ch.B., Rothesay.
District Sanitary Inspector..	...	A. S. BROWN, Rothesay.
District Meat Inspector	...	R. R. MOODIE, M.R.C.V.S., Rothesay.
School Dentists	...	E. PURVES THOMSON, L.D.S., Rothesay. R. A. CHRYSTIE, L.D.S., Rothesay.

ISLE OF ARRAN

District Medical Officer	...	JAMES BUCHANAN, M.B., Ch B., F.R.C.S.E., Lamlash.
District Sanitary Inspector..	...	A. F. D. NICOL, M.R.San.A.
District Meat Inspector	...	JAMES GEDDES, M.R.C.V.S., Whiting Bay.
School Dentist	...	W. MUIR CONNOR, L.D.S., Lamlash.

CUMBRAE

District Medical Officer	...	J. S. M'TAVISH, M.B., Ch.B., Millport
District Sanitary Inspector..	...	JOHN DYMCK, A.R.San.I., Millport.
School Dentist	...	WILLIAM PATRICK, L.D.S., Glasgow.

TABLE I
AGES AT DEATH: AREAS

BUTE COUNTY, 1947

					Rothsay Burgh	Millport Burgh	Bute County Landward	Bute County Total
Under 1	...	...	...	...	9	1	3	13
1—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
10—	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3
15—	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	7
25—	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	7
35—	...	...	...	...	5	1	2	8
45—	...	...	...	...	10	6	6	22
55—	...	...	...	...	17	2	15	34
65—	...	...	...	...	37	9	30	76
75—	...	...	...	...	47	12	34	93
85 and over	...	...	...	...	14	1	8	23
					147	34	106	287

TABLE II
TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS

BUTE COUNTY, 1947

	Number of Cases in Age Groups								
	-5	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	and over	Total
Pulmonary—Males	1	...	2	1	...	4
Females	1	4	1	1	...	7
Total	2	4	3	2	...	11
Non-Pulmonary—Males
Females	1	...	1	...	...	2
Total	1	...	1	...	...	2
Pulmonary and—Males	1	...	2	1	...	4
Non-Pulmonary—Females	2	4	2	1	...	9
Grand Total	3	4	4	2	...	13

TABLE III

TUBERCULOSIS: INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT

BUTE COUNTY, 1947

Return showing the Number of Cases which received Treatment under the Tuberculosis Scheme in Sanatoria or other Institutions during the year.

	Number of Patients					
	In Institution's on January 1st	Admitted during the Year	Discharged during the Year	Died in the Institution's *		In Institution's on December 31st
	1	2	3	4	5	6
PULMONARY—						
<i>Adults—</i>						
Males	1	...	1	...	...	...
Females	3	3	2	1	...	3
<i>Children—</i>						
Males ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	..
Females ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
NON-PULMONARY—						
<i>Adults—</i>						
Males	1	...	1	...	...	...
Females	2	1	2	...	...	1
<i>Children—</i>						
Males ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females ... ..	...	...	..	...	...	..
Total... ..	7	4	6	1	...	4†

* Column 4 shows those who were in final residence 28 days or over.

* Column 5 shows those who were in final residence under 28 days.

All patients of 15 years and upwards are classed as adults.

† 4 patients will be in Institutions from Bute Island on 1st January, 1948.

TABLE IV
TUBERCULOSIS
BUTE COUNTY, 1947

Return of number of persons resident in the Area at 31st December, 1947,
who were known to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

			Number of Cases in Age Groups								
			-5	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	65 and over	Total
PULMONARY											
1. Sputum not present	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Sputum present but not examined	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Sputum examined and tubercle bacilli found	Males	...	...	...	3	2	3	6	...	14
	Females	...	...	...	2	6	2	2	...	12
4. Sputum examined and tubercle bacilli never found	Males	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	..	3
	Females	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	..	3
TOTAL, ...		...	...	...	7	9	6	10	...	32
NON-PULMONARY											
1. Abdominal ...	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
2 Spine ...	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
3. Bones and Joints(exclusive of Spine)	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
4. Superficial Glands	Males	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3
	Females	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	5
5 Lupus ...	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
6. Other Parts or Organs	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...		2	...	1	7	1	2	1	1	15	
PULMONARY AND NON-PULMONARY TOTAL		2	...	1	14	10	8	11	1	47	

Persons suffering from both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis are included under "Pulmonary" only.

Persons suffering from multiple lesions are classified according to the site of the principal lesion. No case is included more than once in the return.

TABLE V

TUBERCULOSIS

BUTE COUNTY, 1947

Return of Number of Persons who Died from Tuberculosis in the area during the year with particulars as to period elapsing between Notification and Death and between Discharge from an Institution and Death.

	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number of persons who died from Tuberculosis, of whom—				
Not notified or notified only at or after death	—	—	1	1
Notified less than 1 month before death	—	1	—	—
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death	1	—	—	—
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death	1	—	1	—
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death	—	—	—	—
Notified from 1 to 2 years before death	1	1	—	—
Notified over 2 years before death	—	1	—	—
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an institution	—	—	1	—
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an institution	—	1	—	—



Other Buteshire
Reports

MILK. Miss Bell reports :

During the year 152 visits were made to dairy farms in Bute, 179 in Arran and 8 in Cumbrae, making a total of 339 visits for the County.

Designated Milks

At the end of the year there were 96 producers in the County licensed to sell T.T. Milk. The numbers for each Island were as follows : Bute—57, Arran—33, Cumbrae—6.

Milk samples taken by me from the supplies of the above producers numbered 209. These samples were examined at the Bacteriology Department of The West of Scotland Agricultural College, Glasgow. There were 95 from Bute, 108 from Arran and 6 from Cumbrae. 16 samples were delayed in transit.

Details of samples which did not comply with the requirements of The Milk (Special Designations) Order (Scotland) 1936, are given below.

The total number of unsatisfactory samples was, therefore, 63, and the percentages of samples complying with the Order were: Bute—60%, Arran—77.7%, Cumbrae 83.3%. Samples taken from the supplies of Ordinary Milk producers for bacteriological examination are not included in the above figures nor are samples taken by the Sanitary Inspectors in the three Islands.

Non-Designated Producers

There were 100 producers in the County under this heading at the close of the year: 12 in Bute, 85 in Arran and 3 in Cumbrae. In Arran 83 of the 85 herds are attested.

Some headway was made during the year with improvements to dairy buildings, particularly in Bute, where practically all the work carried out was done by Bute Estate.

Methods

Methods of handling milk continue to improve but at a few farms conditions are still very unsatisfactory, the buildings not being anything like the standards required and they are, therefore, very difficult to keep clean. The producers at these farms have been asked to carry out improvements as soon as possible and in the meantime to keep the existing premises clean.

Meetings

Towards the end of March, 1947, a short refresher course for Milk Officers was held in Glasgow and Auchincruive. The syllabus

included the following subjects: The Acts and Orders relating to Milk and Dairies; The Dairy Bye-laws; The Milk Officer in Relation to the Acts and Orders and Dairy Bye-laws; The structure, design and maintenance of Milking Machines, Coolers and Steam Sterilisers; Modern trends in design of Dairy Premises; Milk Sampling and the Primary Sources of Milk Contamination.

Films on Milk Production were shown and the dairy premises of The Hannah Dairy Research Institute were visited, as well as a section of the laboratory and also the laboratory at The Dairy School, Auchincruive.

I resumed duty on 10th February, 1947, having been off work through illness from the beginning of the year. Owing to the severe weather and bad road conditions little outside work was done before the end of March.

ARRAN. Mr Nicol reports :

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the Arran Island District for the year 1947.

Water Supply

The climatic conditions during the year gave cause for alarm on a number of occasions and water supply was difficult. Complaints were numerous especially in the Kilmory, Blackwaterfoot and Brodick areas.

The Department of Health have intimated that two schemes (a) Torbeg and Shiskine and (b) Brodick and Corriegills, are to be given a priority. When these schemes have been completed a great want will be filled but it must be remembered that this is only "a drop in the bucket."

The Kilmory supply still gives great concern due to bursts on the main and the heavy draw-off by the Scottish Milk Marketing Board's Creamery at Torrylinn. Negotiations are under way with the Board to ease this situation.

The King's Cross supply has shown an improvement since some remedial measures were undertaken.

Drainage

As noted in my report for the year 1946 drainage is haphazard but a fair amount of progress has been made in the correction of this state of affairs.

Scavenging

Strong action has had to be taken regarding Lamlash coup at times but the public are now realising it is to their own interest

to assist in keeping the area tidy and stop unauthorised tipping. Rat infestation has been dealt with by the Rat Officer.

The number of inspections during the year is 197.

Nuisances

Little difficulty has been experienced in the correction of nuisances. The number dealt with totals 205.

Milk

Inspections of byres is being kept up and with the co-operation of the Milk Officer, results are becoming more satisfactory.

One prosecution was made for watered milk but a "not proven" verdict was given.

Inspections numbered 43.

Unsound Food

Under Section 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897 the undernoted foodstuffs were found to be unsound and were condemned and destroyed, viz.:

Tinned Meat, Bacon, Sausages, etc.	...	163 lbs.
Fresh Fruit	... ..	802 lbs.
Tinned Fruit	... ..	102 lbs. 6 ozs. + 2 galls.
Tinned Tomatoes	... ..	24 lbs. 12 ozs.
Tinned Soup	... ..	15 lbs.
Tinned Vegetables	... ..	197 lbs. 12 ozs. + 20 galls.
Dried Fruit	... ..	28 lbs.
Tinned Milk	... ..	228 lbs. 9½ ozs.
Tinned Jams	... ..	36 lbs.
Tinned Fish	... ..	36 lbs. 13 ozs.
Cheese	... ..	9 lbs. 8 ozs.
Biscuits	... ..	78 lbs.
Rolled Hams	... ..	14 lbs.
Bottled Sweets	... ..	5 lbs. 8 ozs.
Other Foods	... ..	37 lbs. 3 ozs.

Housing (Inspections of District) Regulations (Scotland) 1928

Inspections carried out by me numbered 121.

Although 30 Cruden type houses have been allocated to this area, the need for another 30 is great and serious consideration should be given to the permanent house programme which appears to have been temporarily suspended.

Tents, Vans and Sheds

As a result of letters to the Headquarters of a number of Youth Organisations, the situation as regards applications for camping was much improved.

The Camps at all times were found to be sticking closely to the regulations and well run.

Infectious Diseases

Two of the above cases represented Infantile Paralysis.

Burial Grounds

Some difficulties are experienced through resignations of sextons and gravediggers but these have been overcome.

BUTE ISLAND. Mr Brown reports:

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1947.

Water Supply

Port Bannatyne and Ascog Districts.

The water supplies to the above districts were well maintained by the Burgh of Rothesay throughout the year.

Kilchattan Bay and Kingarth District.

The improvements carried out last year on this supply have been beneficial, and with this district included in the second provisional selection with a view to an offer of grant under The Rural Water Supplies etc., Act 1944, raise the hope that a satisfactory grant will be forthcoming to allow the major improvements referred to in my report of last year being proceeded with.

Drainage

The work of dredging the main sewer in Marine Road, Port-Bannatyne, was carried out during the month of June. It has proved advantageous to have this work undertaken each year. Other minor repairs were carried out in the Port Bannatyne Special Drainage District.

In the Kilchattan Bay Special Drainage District it was found in the early part of the year that a section of the sewer on the foreshore had become silted up, making it necessary to carry out dredging operations. The work was commenced in April and completed before the end of May. Some years have passed since this was last done and the cost at this time, has been considerable. Arrangements have now been made to have this section of the sewer dredged annually.

Scavenging

In the Port Bannatyne and Kilchattan Bay Special Scavenging Districts, the collection of household, shop etc., refuse continues to be carried out by contract. A new contractor took over the work on 1st November in the Port Bannatyne district, the previous contractor terminating his contract at his own request after a period of 6 years satisfactory service. During the year 1205

inspections of the districts were made and 11 intimations served on property owners to provide Dust-bins. The Refuse Coup at Cranslagnory Quarry, North Bute, which serves the Port Bannatyne district, was inspected on 58 occasions. This coup is cleaned up and levelled off at regular intervals. No serious rat infestation took place during the year. Gassing and the plugging of burrows is carried out to ensure that the coup does not become a breeding ground.

A proposal to extend the Kilchattan Bay Special Scavenging District to include Kingarth, was put forward, but after hearing a report that the contractor would require an increased payment of £175 per annum for the district as proposed to be extended, being an increase of £87 on the existing contract, the Council resolved to disapprove the proposed enlargement as it did not warrant a scavenging rate of 1/1 per £ as against 6d per £ if the district were not extended.

Salvage of Waste Paper

The arrangement for the collection of salvage is supervised by the Burgh Salvage Officer. The urgent need for wastepaper still exists, and I would appeal to all for their co-operation in this connection. Arrangements will be made to collect, if intimation is given to the Burgh Salvage Officer, or to myself.

Nuisances

523 inspections were made during the year in terms of Section 17 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897, and 33 intimations were served under Section 19. Verbal notifications were in a few instances given to the tradesmen doing the maintenance work of properties where nuisance of a minor nature had occurred, resulting in a speedy abatement of the nuisance and without the need of serving statutory notice. 27 inspections were made in terms of Section 40 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897 (cleansing of dwellinghouses) and a verbal warning given in one instance.

Milk Production and Distribution

Dairy Farms.

The year closed with 70 dairy farms on the Register. Two producers retired from the business and two new Certificates of Registration were granted during the year. 215 visits of inspection were carried out and all premises found in a clean condition. 50 intimations calling for certain improvements to premises were served, and by the end of the year some of these were complied with. Restrictions and the scarcity of materials have hindered the carrying out of improvements and one just has to hope that as time goes on, conditions will improve and so allow urgent improvement works to be carried out.

The approximate average number of milk cows in registered

premises is 1749, and of the 70 producers, 53 do not sell milk by retail.

Exempted Premises.

The number of such premises is 25, and the approximate number of cows is 105.

Designated Milk Producers.

The number of designated producers is 58, all being licensed to produce Tuberculin Tested milk. Under The Milk (Special Designations) Order (Scotland) 1936, 199 samples were taken by me and submitted to The West of Scotland Agricultural College for Bacteriological examination.

17 producers complied with the conditions of the Order in all samples tested, the bacterial count ranged between 700 and 188,000, with coliform bacillus absent in one-hundredth of a millilitre.

37 producers failed to comply but after resampling made good.

3 producers had their licences withdrawn after three consecutive samples failed to conform with the requirements of the Order. One appealed to the Department of Health against the decision of the Local Authority to suspend, but the appeal failed. Before the end of the year, one of the three producers had his licence restored after two consecutive samples satisfied the conditions of the Order.

In one other instance resampling was being carried out when the year closed.

Non-designated Milk.

During the second half of the year a provisional standard test for ordinary milk was adopted, known as The Methylene Blue (Hiscox) Test. Ordinary milk passing this test indicates that it is reasonably clean and should keep sweet in a properly run household for a reasonable time. The failure of a sample to satisfy the test is taken as a pointer to the existence of faulty methods in production or distribution. Samples were taken by the Milk Officer for this test.

Dairies. (retail shops)

The number of milkshops on the Register at the end of the year was 22. Retailing loose milk being 19 and bottled milk 3.

Inspections were 118 and on my visits premises and all milk vessels were found in satisfactory order with the exception of one distributor's premises where there is something like 250-300 gallons of milk bottled daily, some 1600 bottles being used. The accommodation has become very restricted and it is desirable that more commodious and up-to-date premises be found, especially as all school milk is handled and distributed from the premises. The responsible firm is alive to the need for better facilities, and I hope that something will be done soon in this connection.

Summary.

The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act 1914 and all Orders and Regulations relative to that Act are being complied with except Article 13 of The Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order 1934, which calls for "all milk vessels before delivering to any common carrier or other person, for transit, a vessel containing milk intended for sale for human consumption, being sealed by means of a leaden seal or locked." Too many producers still persist in substituting string for the tying down of lids.

Food

219 visits of inspection were made to premises where foodstuffs are prepared, stored, or exposed for sale and where ice cream is manufactured or sold. In connection with ice cream, one firm commenced during the year the manufacture of blocked and wrapped ice cream. Premises were converted and made suitable and all the latest plant installed for the production of the commodity. Personal supervision by the firm is carried out and the most hygienic methods are observed.

Under Section 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897, the following foodstuffs were found on being examined to be unfit for human consumption and were condemned and suitably disposed of, viz. :—

Fish (flats)	567	lbs.
„ (Roes)	112	„
„ (Whittings)	84	„
„ Haddocks)	83	„
Dried Fruit	220	„
Bacon and Ham	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	„
Peanuts	30	„
Oranges	22	„
Butter	10	„
Bananas	8	„
Mars Bars	8 dozen	
Carrots 212 Tins	381 $\frac{3}{4}$	„
Evaporated Milk 166 Tins	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
Peas 101 Tins	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
Fruit 57 Tins	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	„
Meat 74 Tins	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	„
Jam and Jelly 34 Tins	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
Soup 68 Tins	66 $\frac{1}{4}$	„
Beans 48 Tins	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	„
Fish 50 Tins	42	„
Beetroot 8 Tins	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	„

Totals—8 dozen Mars Bars. 818 Tins. 2359 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

A sequel to the condemning of 30 lbs. Peanuts was the appearance in Rothesay Sheriff Court of the vendor, charged with exposing for sale Peanuts which were diseased, unsound, and unfit for human consumption. The accused was fined £2.

The Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act 1928 and The Public Health (Preservatives etc., in Food) Regulations (Scotland).

A total of 63 samples were taken during the year under the above Act and Regulations.

53 were informal and 10 official samples. 30 were test samples of sweet milk and of this number 26 were genuine, each having a good percentage of milk fat and milk solids other than milk fat. The four not genuine samples were found to be deficient in milk-fat. The results were, viz. :—

<i>No.</i>	<i>Milk Fat</i>	<i>Milk solids other than Milk-fat</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
23	2.90	8.92	Deficient in milk fat to the extent of 3 per cent. or thereby.
24	2.53	9.05	Deficient in milk fat to the extent of 16 per cent. or thereby.
28	2.43	8.79	Deficient in milk fat to the extent of 19 per cent. or thereby.
33	2.44	8.98	Deficient in milk fat to the extent of 19 per cent. or thereby.
23	3.54	8.74	
24	3.49	8.89	
28	3.52	8.94	
33	3.12	8.76	

Three other Official samples of milk were taken and found to be genuine.

Nine test samples of Butcher meat comprising Sausages and Mince were taken and of this number, two were found not to be in accordance with the Preservatives etc., in Food Regulations. One of Sausages contained 30 parts of Sulphur Dioxide in excess of the prescribed amount, the other of Mince containing 250 parts of Sulphur Dioxide per million, whereas it should not have contained any at the period the sample was taken.

Three Official samples were taken, two of Sausages were genuine, the other a sample of Mince was found to contain 80 parts of Sulphur Dioxide contrary to the Regulations, the sample being taken in December, preservatives in mince only being allowed during June, July, August, and September in any year. The offender was reported to the Public Health Committee, but after consideration it was decided to issue a warning in this case, pointing

out the requirements of the Regulations, particularly Article 4 and the First Schedule.

Other samples taken for analysis, all test samples, comprised Sugar (3), Lard (2), Cooking Fat (1), Cheese (1), Baking Powder (1), Baking Soda (1), Butter (2), Margarine (2), Flour (1). All were genuine except one of Lard, where it was found that it did not consist of pure pig fat, the sample containing 100 per cent. of oils or fats other than pig fat and its correct description was "cooking fat." The analyst made the following observations:—

"With the advent of rationing, the distinction between lard and cooking fat has tended to vanish in the minds of retail shop assistants, and some of the younger assistants don't know or appreciate the difference. This has been encouraged by the scarcity of fats and by the fact that fats are slumped together in the present day ration books."

On receipt of the analyst's certificate of results and observations, I visited the shop where I had procured the sample, and in the course of my investigations, the shopkeeper produced for my inspection, the invoice sent which showed the alleged Lard invoiced as such. I was perfectly satisfied in my own mind that this retailer had been misled and in the circumstances I took no further action.

Housing

Under The Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 54 inspections were carried out. 4 intimations were served in terms of Section 14 (1) Housing (Scotland) Act 1930.

18 intimations were served under Section 20 Housing (Scotland) Act 1925, and 20 inspections were made.

In terms of Section 54 Water (Scotland) Act 1946, 15 inspections were made and 11 intimations served calling for a supply of water to be laid on to dwellinghouses.

It is pleasing to report that a number of houses in the Landward Area have now been provided with Waterclosets and inside water supplies and sinks. A gravitation water supply was laid on to the village of Kerrycroy during the year, and waterclosets and inside water supplies are in course of being provided to the houses. Many more improvements of this nature are needed to rural houses and I hope I will be in a position to report further developments by the end of another year.

No further developments took place during the year in regard to the proposed erection of the 20 houses in Port Bannatyne. The requisitioning of unoccupied houses has relieved matters to some extent, but I am hopeful that this area be treated a "remote area"

warranting a higher scale of exchequer grant to allow this scheme being proceeded with.

Requisitioning of Houses.

At the end of the year, a total of 16 families were satisfactorily housed in requisitioned houses, authority having been given to take possession on behalf of The Secretary of State under Regulation 51 of The Defence (General) Regulations 1939. One other house was requisitioned, but the notice in this case was later withdrawn, by reason of the party whom we housed, becoming the tenant, by arrangement with the owners. In one other instance, the Local Authority were instrumental in arranging for an unsatisfactorily housed family becoming the occupiers of a 2 apartment house without the necessity of asking authority to requisition.

Burial Grounds

The burial grounds in the Landward Districts are kept in good order.

Schools

In my report for last year, I drew attention to the need for the provision of better sanitary and washing facilities at Kerryeroy School, and submitted suggestions for the consideration of the parties responsible. I have now to report that, with a gravitation water supply laid on to Kerryeroy Village, the necessary facilities are now in course of being provided in the school.

Infectious Diseases

The number of cases coming under my notice and enquired into in the course of the year was 30. Notices served under Sections 50 and 53 of The Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897 were 29. Intimations sent to schools numbered 17.

Tents and Vans

A number of camping grounds were visited during the summer period, all were in connection with youth organisations. Strict observance of the Rules and Regulations pertaining to Tents and Vans, were in every case carried out. Adequate sanitary accommodation and washing facilities were at all the camps provided, and the water supply at each camp found to be sufficient. Pits of sufficient depth for the disposal of wet and dry refuse were being used. Before leaving, the sites were in every case cleaned up and the ground restored to its previous condition.

Details of the camps visited are, viz. :—

30th June, 1947.

Camping ground at Cranslagvourity Farm, Ettrick Bay, of 1st Greenock Company Boys' Brigade, consisting of 4 Bell Tents; 2 Cottage Tents; 1 Officers' Marquee; 1 Messing Tent. *Number in Camp 37.*

4th July, 1947.

Camping ground at Bruehag, Kingarth, of 58th Glasgow Boy Scouts, consisting of 6 Cottage Tents, 1 Messing Tent. *Number in Camp 20.*

7th July, 1947.

Camping ground at West St. Colmac Farm, North Bute, of 51st Ayrshire Boy Scout Group, consisting of 11 Bell Tents; 1 Messing Tent. *Number in Camp 40, also 5 Girl Cub Officers.*

Separate conveniences for males and females provided at this camp, with separate approaches.

14th July, 1947.

Camping ground the Ballycanl Farm, North Bute, of 15th Glasgow Company Boys' Brigade, consisting of 5 Bell Tents; 2 Cottage Tents. *Number in Camp 38.*

16th July, 1947.

Camping ground at Sealpsie Bay, of 30th Glasgow (Cardonald) Troop Boy Scouts, consisting of 9 Cottage Tents, 2 Bell Tents, 1 store tent, 1 Messing Marquee. *Number in Camp 58.*

22nd July, 1947.

Camping ground at Ettrick Bay, of 14th Glasgow Company Boys' Brigade, consisting of 5 Bell Tents; 4 Cottage Tents; 1 first aid tent; 1 Messing Tent. *Number in Camp 34.*

Sanitary conveniences at this camp consisted of Elsan Chemical Closets.

22nd July, 1947.

Camping ground at Ettrick Bay of 139th Glasgow Company Boys' Brigade, consisting of 7 Bell Tents; 3 Cottage Tents; 1 Messing Marquee. *Number in Camp 51.*

23rd July, 1947.

Camping ground at Dunagoil, an inter-school camp consisting of 12 Bell Tents; 1 Messing Marquee; a Reereation Marquee and various store tents. *Number in Camp 90.*

Miscellaneous Items

Inspections under adopted Section 115 Burgh Police (Scotland)	
Act 1892	276
Inspections under adopted Section 117 Burgh Police (Scotland)	
Act 1892	32
Inspections under Public Health Condensed and Dried Milk Regulations 1931/1943	10
Inspections under Section 10 of the Shops Act 1934	32
Factory and Workshops, Inspections	8
Intimations under Section 117 Burgh Police (Scotland) Act 1892 ..	7

ANDREW S. BROWN,

*District Sanitary Inspector,
Bute Island.*

COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICES,
ROTHESAY.
February 1948.

CUMBRAE. Mr Dymock reports :

Water Supply. This is the same as in my last Report.

Rainfall 1947

January	...	...	...	...	4.41 inches
February	...	...	...	...	Nil
March	...	...	...	...	4.78 ,,
April	...	...	...	...	5.23 ,,
May	...	...	...	...	4.33 ,,
June	...	...	...	...	5.01 ,,
July	...	...	...	...	4.16 ,,
August	...	...	...	...	Nil
September	...	...	...	...	4.24 ,,
October	...	...	...	...	2.68 ,,
November	...	...	...	...	5.31 ,,
December	...	...	...	...	2.02 ,,
					<hr/> 42.17 inches

PREVIOUS YEARS

1946	...	...	...	...	39.56 inches
1945	...	...	...	...	42.66 ,,
1944	...	...	...	...	45.10 ,,

Drains and Sewers. There are no sewers in the Landward Area. Extensions were made to the drains at Breakough Farm for new Scullery, etc., also at Portrye Farm Cottage for bathroom.

Water Closets. Two water closets have been installed this year in the Landward Area.

Nuisances. Four inspections under Section 17 Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, were made, several nuisances found were pointed out to the tenant farmer, or Estate local agent. On my return visit, these were found to have been attended to. One house was cleared of red ants.

Scavenging. All house refuse is deposited in the farm manure heap, and taken to the fields, and works satisfactorily.

River Pollution, Slaughterhouse, Offensive Trades, Factory and Workshops and Common Lodging Houses. There is none in the Landward Area.

Schools. The Cumbræ Public School in the Burgh of Millport is the only one in Cumbræ. On my visits, I always find same clean and in good order.

Unsound Food. On my visits to premises where food stuffs are prepared, stored or exposed for sale, there was destroyed in terms of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, as follows:—

Evaporated Milk	84 tins	75 lbs.
Pork Tongue	1 „	2½ „
Peas	24 „	23 „
Prunes	1 „	1 „
Pilchards	59 „	45 „
Stewed Steak... ..	4 „	4 „
Meat of Vegetable Soup	11 „	9½ „
Pork Sausages	2 „	3½ „
Lunch Meat	7 „	21½ „
Beetroot	5 „	5 „
Mixed Vegetables	7 „	12 „
Bean and Tomato Sauce	14 „	15 „
Fruit	6 „	12 „
Piccalitte	2 „	1½ „
Salmon	10 „	10 „
Rhubarb	1 „	1½ „
Carrots	1 „	1 „
Spinach	1 „	1½ „
Marmalade	2 „	2 „
Lemon Jam	10 „	13½ „
Ham	16 „	12 „
Treacle	2 „	2 „
Sphaghetti	1 „	1 „
Sardines	32 „	7 „
301 tins		262 lbs.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928. Official samples of the following foodstuffs were submitted for analysis: Cooking Fat, Danish Butter, Strawberry Jam, Sausage Meat, Margarine, Mince, Marshall's Semolina, Peas Meal, Flour, Cheese, Steak Mince. All the samples were reported by the Analyst to be genuine. Eleven samples of Sweet Milk were submitted for analysis and found genuine in both Milk Fat and Milk Solids other than Fat.

Burial Grounds. These are controlled by Millport Town Council and the Episcopal Church, and are kept in good order.

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, etc. 28 visits were made to all Dairy Farms and Milk Shops, and I found no cause for complaint. The Dairy Byelaws are being carried out very well and complied with. 42 Milk Samples were submitted for Bacteriological examination. 9 failed first test to comply, but the second samples taken from the producers concerned were satisfactory.

Camps. At the various farms, B.B. Hall and the Cumbrac Public School during July there were 19 camps, occupied by 1,096 young people and officers. On my visits the sanitary arrangements were improved by chemical closets being installed. The water supply was ample and of good quality.

Infectious Diseases. One case of Scarlet Fever, and one of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis was reported, and both removed to Hospital. The necessary disinfecting was carried out.

Housing. There is no scheme for housing in the Landward Area. Alterations to existing cottages by adding bathrooms, sculleries, and water closets are being carried out.

MEAT INSPECTION. Mr Moodie reports :

I beg to submit my Annual Report for Bute Island District for year ending 31st December, 1947.

The following Table shows the number of animals slaughtered together with the number of animals condemned, partially or totally, and the number of organs condemned:

	Number Slaughtered	No. Totally Condemned	No. Partially Condemned	No. of Organs Condemned
Cattle	921	16	6	997
Calves	753	12	—	—
Sheep	2025	3	1	54
Swine	39	—	1	1
Totals	3738	31	8	1052

The following Table shows the causes for which carcasses were totally (T) or partially (P) condemned:

	Cattle		Calves		Sheep		Swine	
	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P
Tuberculosis	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emaciation	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Septicæmic conditions	3	—	4	—	1	—	—	—
Contusions	—	3	1	—	1	1	—	1
Oedema	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abscesses	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fired	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immature	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Fevered	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
	16	6	12	0	3	1	0	1

In all 7528 lbs. of meat, 12,581 lbs. of offal, and 329 lbs. of fat were condemned, making a total of 20,848 lbs.

In addition to this 1064 lbs. of frozen meat was condemned as being fired. 73 tins of corned beef totalling 243½ lbs. were also condemned on account of putrefaction.

ARRAN. Mr Geddes reports :

The bulk of the meat for the Island is still supplied from the mainland, where it is inspected before dispatch. On the whole, this supply is satisfactory. From the public health consideration, I have had to take exception on a very few occasions when the fault seemed to lie in the handling during transit. The bulk of the

condemnation of meat from the mainland was Corned Beef. I had to condemn as unfit for food about 200 lbs. Blown thus with consequent putrefaction was the cause of condemnation.

The slaughtering on the Island is still on a very small scale. It is confined to a few animals which have become unprofitable for dairying, e.g., on account of udder trouble, sterility, etc., or have to be slaughtered as casualties. The condemnations were very few. This is as it should be since the cattle were from Tubercle-Free herds and the casualties were mainly slaughtered on my advice. I had to condemn a few organs, e.g., cirrhotic livers, and I could only pass as fit for manufacture some of the casualties. Otherwise there was nothing of note.

With regard to the handling of meat on the Island, the position on the whole was satisfactory.

**Rothsay
Reports**

ROYAL BURGH OF ROTHESAY

REPORT FOR 1947 BY THE

BURGH SANITARY INSPECTOR

This Annual Report is presented as requested by the Department of Health for Scotland in Circular No. 11/1948, and as required by Statute. This is my twenty-fifth Report dealing with matters relating to Health, Housing and General Sanitation in the Burgh of Rothesay. In my last Report, I made particular mention of the relatively small number of new houses built in Rothesay in the past quarter of century, compared with the needs of the Town and with the progress of house-building in other Burghs. The extent of building by private enterprise was negligible, as it had been for many years prior to 1923. Private building was not encouraged as it might have been, by the development of new roads and the offering of a choice of lands ready to feu. Even when the Town Council could have assisted to this end, no effective measures were taken to induce individuals or private speculative builders to "have a go." Much more enterprise was shown in Towns where this form of building was really encouraged. Neither can it be said that Rothesay is an undesirable place to live in but on the contrary it offers a great many attractions. It is believed that for a very long time there has existed an almost unlimited market for flatted and cottage type modern houses of moderate size.

To make matters worse, Local Authorities were restricted to the building of houses for slum-clearance and overcrowded tenants and now of course with the intervention of the 2nd World War and the resultant disastrous shortage of building materials on top of restrictions on private building, one almost despairs in the hope that house-building will reach saturation point in a reasonably short number of years.

All this, and keeping in view the very much increased costs of building at the present day, even as compared with the 15 years prior to August 1939, sounds like "crying over spilled milk." It is in fact that we are doing this, but in reprimanding ourselves for past failures, let us contemplate the future with a resolve to make amends as far as possible and with a broader outlook and better understanding, let us press forward with a building programme knowing that we cannot err, by building houses in excess of our needs, for many years to come. Let us press for Government investigations into such matters as building costs, and the allocation of building materials by the Department of Health, not

according to building progress on our particular scheme, but rather in accordance with population and housing needs. Some other means may also be found for expediting building progress.

Dhu Loch Water

Without repeating the opinions given in my last Report it is sufficient to say that the supply of water from this source is abundant. There is a reserve available for the needs of new building and development without restriction for years to come. On the peak demand the filters have been overtaxed but this is to be remedied by the introduction of a booster pump on the ingoing main to the filterhouse and an additional clear-water tank is to be built to double the reserve storage of filtered water and to afford greater flexibility in operating the works and distribution. Progress with these works has to await delivery of all the materials necessary and the delay unfortunately is likely to be considerable.

Care has to be exercised to reserve the water from this source for the needs of areas on the higher levels of the Burgh where expansion is looked for and for Port Bannatyne. There being a very much greater reserve of water in Loch Ascog, this supply is available in abundance for areas on the lower levels and should therefore be utilised in preference to Dhu Loch water wherever possible.

The supply of water in Dhu Loch was 3 feet below top water level, representing 76,548,000 gallons at the commencement of the year. This figure is 3,684,000 gallons higher than in the previous year. About 22nd October, when the level was lower than at any other time, there were approximately 69,794,000 gallons of water in the Loch which means that the visitor season terminated with a reserve of water equal to 27 weeks' supply.

By the end of the year the water level was 8 inches below top water level representing 94,682,000 gallons.

The highest weekly rate of consumption was 3,177,000 gallons for the week ending 25th July. This exceeds the highest weekly rate of consumption in the previous year by 170,000 gallons.

Corresponding figures in previous years are:—

1946	Week ending 13th June	...	...	3,007,000 gallons
1945	Week ending 29th June	...	...	3,048,000 gallons
1944	(Recording meter out of order 9th June till 2nd August)			
1943	Week ending 23rd July	...	...	2,811,000 gallons
1942	Week ending 24th July	...	...	2,878,000 gallons
and for 1941	Week ending 1st August	...	...	2,581,000 gallons

The total consumption for the year was 133,016,000 gallons.

Corresponding figures in previous years are:—

1946	...	..	..	135,923,000	gallons
1945	...	...	...	135,993,000	,,
1944	...	...	...	122,950,000	,,
1943	...	..	...	128,965,000	,,
1942	...	...	...	120,597,000	,,
and for 1941	...	...	...	117,544,800	,,

Throughout the year the copper screens in the outlet well at the Loch, the Chemical Plant, the Turbines, Filters, Wells, Cuts, Reservoir and Buildings generally were maintained in good order. The sand from three of the filters was removed to enable a thorough internal cleansing and overhaul to be carried out as under:—

No. 2 Filter between 1st and 15th January

No. 3 Filter between 30th April and 4th May

No. 4 Filter between 11th and 18th June

In No. 2 filter the old type riveted disc strainers were wholly replaced by a new detachable disc type strainers. The new strainers can be dismantled for cleaning between the discs. It was found to be almost impossible to thoroughly clean fine quartz from the old type strainers.

Chlorination

As in the previous year the hypochlorinator continued to function satisfactorily.

This year again the filters were overtaxed at the summer period of peak demand and when operating less efficiently with the allumina dose much reduced, the chlorine dose was increased over this period to around .3 parts per 1,000,000 gallons of water filtered. The normal dose of chlorine at other times throughout the year varied only slightly between .14 and .19 p.p. million gallons.

Hazen Test and PH Value

The highest degree of discolouration of the raw water was found in winter when it reached 63° Hazen. The lowest degree of discolouration was 25° Hazen. By chemical filtration the peat colour was extracted normally to below 10° Hazen and quite often below 5° Hazen.

The pH values of the raw and filtered waters are ascertained regularly and these with other tests are essential guides to the proper treatment of the water in the process of filtration. The raw water varied between pH6 and 6.6 and the filtered water between pH7 and 7.5.

Loch Ascog Water

This loch is the source of supply from the lower level area of distribution. The year was commenced with the Loch overflowing to the extent of 8 inches above top water level. The lowest

level reached was 2 ft. 4 inches below top water level recorded on the 5th of September and again on the 12th of September. The year ended with the Loch overflowing and the level 2 inches above top water level.

The highest weekly rate of consumption was 6,391,500 gallons (excluding water used for sand washing) for the week ending 25th July.

The corresponding figures in previous years are :—

1946	Week ending 25th July	...	...	6,461,500 gallons
1945	Week ending 8th September	...	...	6,705,000 gallons
1944	Week ending 29th July	...	...	6,650,000 gallons
1943	Week ending 23rd July	...	...	6,068,000 gallons
1942	Week ending 24th July	...	...	6,158,500 gallons
and for 1941	Week ending 25th July	...	...	6,352,500 gallons

The total consumption for the year amounted to 265,196,800 gallons.

The corresponding figures for previous years are :—

1946	...	...	...	267,588,300 gallons
1945	...	...	...	288,591,100 „
1944	...	...	...	292,818,500 „
1943	...	...	...	276,005,500 „
1942	...	...	...	269,695,000 „
and for 1941	...	...	...	274,071,700 „

The main catchment aqueduct, screens, filters and works generally were well maintained throughout the year.

Chlorination

The Ascog Water Supply continues to be chlorinated after filtration by gravitation sand filter beds and two chlorinators are used, one on the supply from the four old filters (now reconditioned) and the other on the supply from the two larger and relatively new filters. The doses of chlorine are regulated according to the varying flow of water from the filters. I find that from .22 to .28 parts chlorine per million gallons of water filtered is the normal dose used and excellent results are obtained according to the bacteriological reports on water samples taken monthly.

Water Samples

In accordance with a scheme which has been in operation for a considerable number of years, samples of native and filtered waters from the Dhu Loch and Loch Ascog supplies were forwarded to the Institute of Hygiene, The University, Glasgow, for examination monthly. In addition to the application of the coli-aerogenes tests monthly, the native waters from both sources were chemically analysed once in each quarter of the year.

Waste Detection

Still without a skilled outdoor staff, trained in the work of conducting a special and thorough investigation into the abnormally high rate of consumption (as revealed by preliminary overnight tests), and also for want of more waste detecting meters or points fitting for the operation of portable meters, the major works in this connection could not be undertaken. This applies to both Ascog and Dhu Loch supplies and the work would entail night and day inspections and the provision of special meters and additional valves and fittings to make it possible to isolate smaller sections within the main areas of distribution.

For the detection of ordinary waste a house-to-house inspection was continued on more extensive lines than was possible during the war years. Resulting from these inspections 798 notices were served requiring the repair or replacement of defective service pipes and water fittings. It is seen that all such defects are effectively remedied and in some cases this has entailed more than one reinspection which should not be necessary.

Under the new Water Act greater powers may now be exercised by Local Water Authorities to prevent undue waste of water.

Distribution and Maintenance

This year unfortunately it was not found possible to make much headway either with the replacement of old mains known to be badly corroded internally or with the introduction of new feeder mains.

A new 4 inch main on the Ascog system was laid in Bridge Street, replacing an old 4 inch main, in the period of 19th February to 19th March.

A wayleave was obtained through the Laundry Property and a new 3 inch main was laid from the new main in Bridge Street to Chapelhill Road where the existing 3 inch Ascog main was replaced to its connection with the existing main in Argyle Street. This work was undertaken in November.

I am glad to record that further improvements are contemplated for the mains distribution system and whenever pipes and valves can be delivered, a contract will be entered upon for the laying of a new main between Barone Road and Argyle Place, crossing fields to Westlands Road, and Academy Road and thereafter in McKinlay Street. This feeder main will range in sizes from 9 inches to 6 inches in diameter. It is intended to connect

the main with the existing mains, at intermediate points (Balloch-goy, Westlands Road, etc.).

I am glad also to record progress with the consideration of a report to improve the water supply to the holiday camps and houses above the normal gravitation level in the Canada Hill area. The scheme provides for new electrically operated pumps and for the storage of pumped water in a concrete tank (service reservoir) sited on ground sufficiently high to enable a gravitation supply to be given wherever required in this area.

No progress can be made with the execution of the work till all the necessary materials, including motors and pumps, are delivered. Considerable delay is likely to be experienced because of this.

Rainfall

The official records of rainfall for the year as observed at the station near the Dhu Loch filter house, and forwarded by arrangement to the Meteorological Officer, Edinburgh, are as follows:--

RAINFALL TABLE, 1947

<i>Months</i>	<i>Rainfall</i>	<i>Greatest Fall in 24 hours</i>	<i>date</i>	<i>No. of days with .01 ins. or more</i>
January ...	5.73	0.78	3rd	19
February ...	0.94	0.62	26th	7
March ...	4.36	0.81	29th	19
April ...	4.96	0.75	31st	25
May ...	4.60	0.81	5th	22
June ...	3.85	0.43	17th	21
July ..	4.30	0.83	21st	20
August ..	0.03	0.03	2nd	1
September .	4.77	0.83	20th	21
October ..	2.25	0.66	12th	14
November ..	7.44	0.95	19th	20
December ..	2.64	0.55	31st	15
Total ..	45.87	0.95	19/11/47	204

The total rainfall of 45.87 inches is .30 less than in the previous year.

Wettest Day ..	19th November	Fall .95 inches
Wettest Month ..	November	Fall 7.44 inches
Driest Month ...	August	Fall 0.03 inches

1946 Rain Days 217. 1947 Rain Days 204

13 less rain days.

Previous Years

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Inches</i>	<i>Greatest Fall in 24 hours</i>	<i>Rain Days</i>
1946 ...	46.17	.90 inches on 10th September	217
1945 ...	46.61	1.55 inches on 3rd February	210
1944 .	51.12	1.61 inches on 2nd July	222
1943 ..	56.68	1.50 inches on 31st August	243
1942 ...	54.14	1.28 inches on 7th September	212
1941 ..	37.23	1.41 inches on 27th September	275
1940 ..	47.75	1.73 inches on 20th October	202

Drainage and Sewage Disposal

In reference to my last year's report, I am glad to record that since the Gallowgate sewer was replaced in January 1946, no silting trouble has been experienced.

No new or replacement sewers were laid during the year but as usual dredging operations had to be carried out in existing sewers. The Argyle Place sewer was dredged in January and similar work was undertaken in the sewers in Ladeside Street, Columshill Street and Montague Street in the month of February. The sewers from Meadows Road area and from Serpentine Road had to be cleared in June and July respectively.

It was also found necessary to remove tar and silt adhering thereto from the interior of the cast iron sewer in the Lade. The cause of this trouble is in the discharge from the Gas Works, where an attempt to filter the effluent from the works has not been effective. The Gas Manager has undertaken to take further measures to put a stop to the nuisance complained of. Apart from the cost to the ratepayers of having the tar etc., pollution removed from the sewers, I should point out that it is quite wrong for any such works as that of the Gas Undertaking to be permitted to discharge matter into a public sewer whereby damage is caused to the sewer. The Gas Works effluent should be free from tar or any chemical of a deleterious character, likely to damage the sewers or the screening plant.

Drain Tests

During the year 58 drain tests were carried out over some 1690 yards of fireclay drains laid for the prefabricated houses at Eden Drive, Eaglesham Terrace and High Street, the Cruden Houses at Foley Road, and the permanent houses at the Bush Scheme.

Scavenging

At the former Refuse Coup at Crossberg Quarry the bridge over the Quarry at the road to Windyhall Farm was removed and the space thereunder filled with refuse and consolidated. Following this a proper road was constructed in replacement of the bridge and by the end of the year this was available for the farm traffic.

The Eskechruggan Farm coup, adjacent to the Greenan Loch, continued in use as the only dumping ground for the Town's refuse. Here there is a considerable area of useless marshland which, under the controlled tipping scheme on hand, will be reclaimed and ultimately handed back as useful agricultural land.

The trapping and gassing of rats was attended to regularly on two days each week throughout the year. In this way a real infestation is prevented.

As for some years now two refuse collection vehicles continued to cope for the most part with the collection of household refuse. Waste paper, cardboard and such was collected by a separate vehicle throughout the Burgh from houses, shops and other business premises.

Ordinary shop refuse was collected by the two general refuse freighters.

Street Sweeping :—An improvement was effected by carrying out some minor changes in sweeping districts and routine. There are some 20 miles of roads within the Burgh and apart from the question of cost, I feel that the purchase of a motor-driven mechanical road sweeper of the self-loading type would prove a valuable asset to the Department. I should like the Town Council to give serious consideration to this matter. The latest type of these machines may now be seen in operation.

Salvage

The weight of materials salvaged and the amounts realised by their sale are shown below.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	£	s.	d.
Waste paper, Cardboard, etc. ...	137	8	3	917	0	0
Textiles	3	1	0	51	0	0
Totals	140	9	3	968	0	0

Nuisances

197 inspections were made during the year in terms of Section 17 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. 81 intimations were served under Section 19.

2 notices were served in terms of Section 40 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897, as amended by Section 46 of the Housing Town Planning etc. (Scotland) Act, 1919, requiring the cleansing of dirty houses. In other cases verbal warnings were sufficient. In all, 46 inspections were made with regard to dirty houses.

Smoke Abatement

Rothsay, having no heavy industry, is well-nigh free of excessive smoke nuisance. Domestic chimneys produce most of the town's smoke, which is normally speedily dispersed by our sea breezes. Occasionally our own production of smoke is supplemented by clouds of black smoke from vessels tied up at the pier or approaching or leaving the pier.

Rats and Mice

Infestation by rats and mice are referred to the County Rodent Destruction Officer for his specialised attention.

Tents and Vans

The camping ground at Bogany Farm was inspected during Glasgow Fair. The huts were found to be satisfactory, but the tents were in general unsatisfactory. The vicinity of the two water points was in a muddy condition. There was no lavatory accommodation for the tent-dwellers, but the females were allowed to use a W.C. in the Farm. Refuse collection and disposal was chaotic, and the site was littered. 172 persons were accommodated in 22 huts (33 men, 42 women and 16 children) and 27 tents (73 men, 7 women and 1 child). The owner farmer has been advised that campers should not be allowed to use this field in future, unless satisfactory arrangements are made.

During Glasgow Fair three tents were occupied by 8 men at Meadowcap. This is a small site, but it is not suitable for camping.

There is an urgent need for a properly organised camping site near the town. It is understood that at present, persons found camping on unauthorised sites are directed by the Police to Bogany Farm.

Housing

Two dwelling-houses at Larkhall, Westlands Road, were inspected with a view to ascertaining whether these were unfit for human habitation. The total number of houses inspected from 1st January, 1931, to 31st December, 1947, is 1128. The number of houses dealt with as being unfit remains the same at 237.

Properties Closed etc.

The property No. 1 Mill Street remains partly demolished. The properties Nos. 8, 10 Mill Street (formerly condemned dwelling-houses) and also a small store at No. 6 Mill Street are demolished except for the front wall along Mill Street.

The condemned houses at 1, 1½ and 3 Hillhouse Road have not yet been demolished. In the case of the properties closed at 1 Mill Street and 44 Ladeside Street, only the shells remain.

The time may not be very far off now when drastic action must be taken to remove all unfit houses, clear and replan areas in need of this, and in many cases call for the improvement of existing houses, not at the stage of having to be demolished. It is appreciated however that the first duty of the Local Authority is to provide additional new houses, to remove overcrowding, etc., and this till there is a surplus of houses into which tenants can be transferred to enable demolitions and redevelopment plans to be proceeded with.

Clearance Areas

It was considered inadvisable to continue meantime with the

building of houses on Clearance Areas Nos. 1 and 2 at High Street-Russell Street and in Ladeside Street. Whatever Town Plan is ultimately approved should determine the nature and extent etc., of any building on these areas.

Existing Housing Schemes

At Ballochgoy, Columshill and Mill Street Schemes all of the 229 houses were occupied throughout the year. There were only a few changes of tenancy. The high cost of maintenance during the year was due to the arrears of repairs still to be carried out, and to the increased cost of materials and labour. Where possible, tenants are charged with the cost of making good malicious or careless damage. Housing Scheme gardens have, with a few exceptions, been neglected. This is particularly reprehensible in the present food shortage. The provision of fences, where these are non-existent, would encourage the tenants to cultivate their gardens, but this would be an expensive item.

Permanent Houses—Non-Traditional

The construction commenced during the year of 10 Cruden houses. These were almost ready for occupation at the end of the year.

Temporary Houses

50 Arcon pre-fabricated houses were completed and occupied during the year on the following sites:—

Meadows Road	...	...	13 houses
Eden Drive	...	...	17 „
High Street	..	...	14 „
Eaglesham Terrace	...	6	„

Sanitary Conveniences

There are 4 dry closets in use serving 4 tenants, but these are outside the area of gravitation water supply.

The position with regard to water-closets used in common was at the end of 1947 as follows:—

For use by	2	3	4	5	Tenants
No. of W.C.'s	338	98	95	1	

There are no houses without either the use of a wet closet or a dry closet.

Houses without indoor water supply and sink number 11.

Offensive Trades

The only offensive trades carried on within the Burgh are the slaughter of cattle and tripe cleaning. Both are carried on at Rothesay Slaughterhouse.

The slaughterhouse is still used by the Ministry of Food as a Scheme Centre for the slaughter of animals and the distribution of dead meat.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered during the year:—

Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	921
Calves	..	...	...	...	...	753
Sheep	..	...	...	...	...	2025
Swine	...	...	..	...	...	39
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	3738
						<hr/>

Schools

Schools were maintained in a satisfactory state of cleanliness, and no complaints were received.

Factories

There were 86 factories, as defined in the Factories Act 1937, on the Register at the end of the year. 75 inspections of factories were carried out. In 11 cases defects were discovered, and verbal warning were given. In addition, 1 defect was referred to the Local Authority by H.M. Inspector of Factories.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses within the Burgh.

Burial Grounds

There were 142 interments during the year in the one burial ground within the Burgh. 138 interments were in private ground and 4 in common ground. The Local Authority was not required to undertake any burials in terms of Section 69 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897

Proceedings under the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892 and 1903

Inspections under Section 115 of the 1892 Act (Cleansing of Common Stairs)	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Notices served under Section 115	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Notices served under Section 117 of the 1892 Act (Whitewashing of Stairs)	...	...	...	...	...	...	215
Notices served under Section 164 of the 1892 Act (Defective rhones)	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Notices served under Section 23 of the 1903 Act (Provision of dustbins)	...	...	...	...	...	...	58

Other Inspections

Ballochgoy Housing Scheme	389
Columshill Housing Scheme	80
Mill Street Housing Scheme	6
Pre-fab. Schemes	32
Revision of Overcrowding Records	316
General Housing Inspections	834
Cleansing	110
Refuse Depot	102

ALEX. STEPHEN,
Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
ROTHESAY, 1948.

**Bute County
Schools**

BUTE COUNTY SCHOOLS
REPORT FOR 1946-47 BY THE
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

1. List of Staff

Whole time.

Administrative School Medical Officer.

J. R. CURRIE, County Medical Officer.

Part time.

Dr. T. WILSON HOWIE, Bute Island.

Dr. JAMES BUCHANAN, Isle of Arran.

Dr. J. S. M'TAVISH, Cumbrae.

Dr. H. W. O. FREW, Consultative Tuberculosis Officer.

Squadron-Leader I. S. MCGREGOR, Oculist. Died 30/1/47.

Dr. ALEXANDER LINDSAY, Oculist. Appointed 6/5/47.

E. PURVES THOMSON, L.D.S., Bute Island.

R. A. CHRYSTIE, L.D.S., Bute Island.

W. M. CONNOR, L.D.S., Isle of Arran.

W. PATRICK, L.D.S., Cumbrae.

School Nurses. 3.

2. General Statistics

Number of Schools :

Primary 13, Secondary 3

Maximum Number on Registers	-	-	2320
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Average Number on Registers	-	-	2289
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Average Number in Attendance	-	-	2049
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The fall in the average attendances, especially of rural schools, was occasioned by the snowy weather in February and March.

The Population of the County is 18313.

3. Conditions of Schools

"The school children of Lamlash together with the Secondary pupils of every village on the Island now enjoy all the modern advantages of the New Junior Secondary School at Lamlash. This building, situated amid beautiful scenery and permeated by the fresh pure air of a coastal village, far removed from smoke-ridden towns, has everything that modern architecture can provide to ensure the health of its pupils.

"Each classroom, spacious and high-ceilinged, has its outer wall given over almost entirely to window space. These windows open in such a way as to offer no barrier to the current of air pouring into the classrooms. Moreover, they face south so that the maximum of sunshine is allowed to enter.

"The lavatory accommodation is most adequate and of the latest design. Basins with hot and cold water, in constant supply, provide ample washing facilities for the children. There are also spray baths of which the temperature can be easily regulated. The school has an excellent gymnasium although, so far, no specialist teacher has yet been appointed. Nevertheless, full use is made by all the teachers of the apparatus provided. The school is centrally heated but the corridors and classrooms are so airy that the atmosphere is not allowed to become fetid.

"The excellent attendance at the school during the past session shows that the above conditions are having a beneficial effect on the health of the pupils." (Note by Dr. Buchanan).

4. Organisation and Administration

These continue as in my last School Report.

5. Medical Inspection

The groups medically examined during the school year 1946-47 were (1) Entrants, (2) Children born in 1937, (3) Children born in 1933 and (4) Children born in 1930.

The systematic examinations of children numbered 642. There were also 44 special cases. The number notified to parents as requiring treatment, excluding uncleanliness and dental caries, was 110. The number of children tested for visual acuity was 469.

The summary of defects, disregarding age-groups, is as undernoted :

	Boys	Girls
Head unclean	4	32
Body unclean	4	4
Skin diseases, Head ...	1	2
Scabies	2	3
Skin disease, Body ...	—	1
Nutrition slightly defective ...	6	2
Mouth and Teeth unhealthy ...	7	9
Nasal Obstruction	20	29
Tonsils	24	34
Glands	2	2
Blepharitis	2	4
Other eye conditions	2	3
Strabismus	9	10
Fair vision	22	29
Bad vision	2	1
Refraction recommended ...	27	29
Ear diseases	3	5
Defective hearing	—	1
Defective articulation	1	—
Dull	1	—
Organic heart disease	2	1

The terminal findings are these :

- (a) The number examined is 642.
- (b) The number found defective is 173.
- (c) The percentage of (b) on (a) is 27.04.

6. Medical Treatment

A. Minor Ailments.

Number
of Cases

- (1) Bruises 4. Burn 1. Chilblains 2. Coryza 1.
Cough 2. Hoarseness after swimming 1.
Nits in hair 1. Septic blisters 1. Sprain 1. 14
- (2) Diseases of the Ear. Catarrhal deafness 1.
Deafness from Cerumen 4. Furunculosis 2.
Otitis 5. Otorrhoea 1. 13

(3) Diseases of the Eye. Acute conjunctivitis 1. Blepharitis 2. Chalazion 5. Corneal ulcer 1.	9
(4) Diseases of the Skin. Ringworm (scalp) 4, not X-ray. Scabies 7. Impetigo 5.	16
Other Skin Diseases. Alopecia 1. Dermatitis 1. Eczema 1. Furunculosis 2. Ichthyosis 1. Intertrigo 1. Pityriasis 1. Psoriasis 1. Septic sores 6. Warts 3.	18
<i>B. Defective Vision and Squint.</i>	0
<i>C. Nose and Throat.</i>	
Faucitis 1. Laryngitis 1. Nasal obstruction 2. Pharyngitis 2. Tracheitis 2. (No operation).	8
<i>D. Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.</i>	0
<i>Defective Vision.</i> As regards defective vision and the provision of spectacles, the death in January of Squadron Leader I. S. Macgregor, the School Oculist, brought the service to a standstill for a while. His suc- cessor in office, Dr. Alexander Lindsay, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S., was appointed too late in the school year for him to take over effective charge.	0
<i>Adenoids and Enlarged Tonsils.</i> There were 3 cases of septic tonsils, 5 of enlarged tonsils and 4 of tonsillitis. A boy, one of the septic tonsils cases, was referred to his own doctor.	12
<i>Other Cases</i> were Adenitis 3. Anaemia 1. Bronchitis 1. Debility 1. Diabetes 1. Jaundice 1. Local sepsis 6, and Neuralgia 1.	15
<i>Communicable Diseases</i> dealt with were Chicken pox 1. Mumps 1. Whooping cough 3. Oxyuris infestation 1 and post- influenzal debility 2.	8
Total	113

The boy with septic tonsils recorded above was the only case privately treated.

7. Dental Inspection

The children inspected during the school year 1946-47 by the dental officers amounted to 1844. Of this total, 960 were found to require treatment. The new cases treated numbered 274. The total attendances, including all cases, were 1716.

The fillings for permanent teeth were 1156 and for temporary teeth 453. The extractions of permanent teeth were 100 and of temporary teeth 837. A general anaesthetic for extractions was administered on 79 occasions. The total number of cases treated may be put at 550.

The total number of sessions during the year was reported as 377, being 18 for inspections and 261 for treatment.

8. Anaesthesia

This service continues in the out-patient department of the Victoria Hospital. It opened for the school year on 18th September, 1946, and closed on 14th May, 1947. Sixteen clinics were held and 313 extractions effected. The number of children treated during the school year was in all 54. Mr Purves Thomson reports a difficulty of making up full clinics, which he ascribes to weak co-operation by the parents concerned.

9. Special Schools and Classes

There is no special school nor any special classes in the County area in the strictest sense of the word. There is however an "adjustment" class in Rothesay Academy, and a physically defective child is maintained in the East Park Home.

10. Physical Education and Hygiene

Formal work in the gymnasium extends to two periods per week, and a period of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours is given each week to compulsory outdoor organised games within the school day in secondary schools.

The School Statistical Tables follow.

ROTHESAY

October 1947.

TABLE 1

BUTE COUNTY SCHOOLS

1946-47

Total number of children examined:—

					Examinations Systematic
Ordinary Schools	{	Entrants	...	...	223
		Second age group	...	...	209
		Third age group	...	...	195
		Age group	...	...	15
Secondary Schools		Fourth age group	..	...	—
Total					642

Other examinations:—

Special cases	..	..	...	...	44
Re-inspections by Medical Officer	...				—
Total					44

Number of *individual* children inspected at systematic examinations, who were notified to parents as requiring treatment (excluding uncleanliness and dental caries):—

Entrants	...	..	...	...	33
Second age group	...		...	...	41
Third age group	...		...	...	33
Fourth age group	...		...	...	—
Secondary age group	...		...	...	3
Other systematic examinations	...		...	...	—
Total					110

TABLE 2—Continued

Nature of Defect	Total Ex- amined at all ages	Entrants		Second age group		Third age group		Fourth age group		All ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
13. Lungs—											
Chronic Bronchitis	642	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suspected											
Tuberculosis	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Deformities—											
(a) Congenital	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Acquired	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Infectious Diseases	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Other Diseases or Defects	„	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1



